The Next Poreign News-An Extraordinary

Express from Boston We have, as usual, made our arrangements to run a special and extraordinary express from Boston, on the arrival of the Cambria-say on Tuesday or Wednesday next, provided that steamer reaches Boston at an hour that will make an ex-

press necessary,

The news that this steamer will bring may be of considerable importance to the politician, philosopher, ship owner, and cotton speculator of this country. We shallfreceive the Queen's Speech on the opening of the British Parliament, the tenor of which may have an important bearing on the affairs of America; we are in hopes of hearing that the absent packets England and United States have out into Lishon-the only chance now left : we shall know the fate of many cotton speculators whose existence, almost, seems to hang on a rise or fall of the price in the European market; and we shall learn enough else to be of use to us, and to this part of the world.

We shall, as we have already stated, get this news by a special express from Boston, if the steamer arrives there at the right time, and in twenty minutes after it reaches New York, we shall despatch it in Extra Heralds, also by express, through to New Orleans, to touch at the principal cities en route. We mean to do this to try the mettle of Cave Johnson, the new Postmaster-General. We ran expresses against Mr. Wickliffe, and found it easy enough, too easy, in fact, to beat him. We frequently distanced his expresse twenty-four hours in going to New Orleans, and are now determined to test the speed and bottom of Cave Johnson. We are in hopes of having in him one worth contending against, for he has long legs, and can run pretty fast. We shall see whe ther or not he can beat us We shall give him

In the meantime, to the arrival of the Cambria, we are on the look out for the packets. One or two may drop in before next Wednesday.

The Spring Election-The Excitement Rising.

The ensuing spring election in this city promise to be one of the most interesting which has occurred for many years past, from the peculiar characte which it has assumed within the last few weeks, in reference not alone to the municipal affairs of the city, but with an eye also to the future operation of the whig party, and the progress both of "nativeism" and abolitionism in the free States. W have already noticed a very important meeting to be held by the whigs-the old and original whigh -at National Hall, on Tuesday evening next, or which occasion it is supposed that Mr. Selden, the nominee of the whigs, will make an important speech on municipal affairs and the great political questions of the day.

This movement of the whigs has acquired addi tional importance from a very extraordinary article put forth by the Courier and Enquirer of yester day, charging upon the party which has pomi nated Mr. Selden, and the movements in his sun port, a design and purpose to organize the while party on the principles of the abolition of slavery in the South and the emancipation of the slave forthwith. The Courier assails, in two columns of declamation and vituperation, that section of the whigs represented by the Tribune, and charges them with "treason to the Union and the whis party"-as interfering with the Constitutional rights of the South, and seeking, under the standard of ab olition to destroy the whig organization. This is a most singular movement on the part of the old Wall street section of the whigs, which comprises the most bigotted prejudices and most intolerant feelings of any portion of that party. It is very true that the Tribune section has a variety of ridiculous vagaries, which appear to be sinking into oblivion -such as Fourierism and others,-but the vagaries of the other section-the Wall street section-are much more injurious to society and political affairs. and have a tendency to nourish and foster the violent religious animosities and passions which distinguish the "native" party. The article in the Courier has a very evident meaning and intention to create a row-an excitement-a "break-up" in the whig meeting on Tuesday night next. No doubt there will be a conflict of the elements on that occasion

Previous to the last election, when we saw the signs of the times, we predicted such a position of affairs, and such a conflict of contending elements in the whig party-a contest between abolitionism on the one side, and "nativeism" on the other, for the supremacy in that portion of the America masses. It has begun earlier than we supposed. The Courier, however, makes a false issue. There can be no doubt that there is but little abolitionism in the city of New York, and that there will less at any charter election. The abolitionists never could raise a greater vote than five hundred at the polls in this city. Both political partiesthe great masses of both-are hostile to any interference with the Southern institution of slavery, and are quite willing to abide by the Constitution of the United States on that point as on all others. The attempt, therefore, on the part of the Courier, to raise such an issue now is to all appearance a ruse, having for its object the support of the "native" party, and the advancement of the proscriptive principles and sectarian passions of that "rump," as it is now left in this city, since they became faithless to all their pledges o city reform. The Courier wants Harper to receive a larger number of votes than Mr. Selden, and it s very probable that some of the attachés of the Courier are pensioners of that bookselling house of which Mr. Harper is the head, and are therefore engaged in this business, not from the most liberal and independent motives.

But we are very well satisfied that neither the attempt of the Tribune clique on one side to engraft sholition on the new movement of the whigs, nor of the Courier clique on the other, to build up by default the "native" faction, with all its violent and evil passions and prejudices, will succeed on this occasion. Mr. Selden, who will probably make his appearance in the meeting on Tuesday, is a man of bold and fearless character, and judging from his past public life, we have every reason to believe he is just as hostile to the formation of an abolition party, and to any movement furthering the purposes of a disusion or abolition party, as he is to the admission of sectarian and religious elements into political contests in this country. The only saie course for the whigs in the free States and throughout this country is to take high and independent ground against both factions-the abolitionists and the nativesfactions organized on principles alike repugnant to the interests of the country, and the dictates of common sense.

The meeting, therefore, on Tuesday night pro mises to be exciting and interesting in the highest degree. It will have a wider and more enduring influence than any meeting held for Here Presidential or electioneering purposes. It will be a meeting to decide upon great and leading principles of liberty and civilization. The fate of the whig party and of the interests of progressive liberty and civilization are involved in it.

Two Days LATER FROM HAYTI.-The Hayti, Captain Cutts, arrived yesterday, with advices from Port au Prince to the 3d instant, inclu-

The country was then perfectly quiet, and the President had taken up his residence at St. Marks. The American Consul at Port au Prince, J. C. Luther, came passenger in the Hayti.

AFRICA -Accounts from the Coast to the 1st of January state that the war between the Portugues and natives on the river Bissau had terminated and they were then at peace.

Our RELATIONS WITH MEXICO - WE have seen a long letter published in some of the papers, write publication, giving his views on the present position of the United States and Mexico, growing out of the annexation question. According to this gen deman's opinion, it is improbable that any difficulies will spring from the resolutions passed by the ast Congress. He thinks that Mexico is in no position to make war against the United States when she was unable to carry on an offensive wa with Texas alone. This is quite probable. He al so states that there is no probability of Mexico is suing letters of marque and reprisal, because such movement would be condemned by the European governments as an act of piracy. He is probably right also in this opinion.

But we have some reason to think that Mexico will not let the present opportunity pass without indicating, in some tangible and positive manner, her extreme bitterness of hostility to the measure of annexation. We understand from various quar ters that the Mexican government will avail itsel of the opportunity to confiscate all property within her bounds belonging to American citizens If this be done, what will then become the policy of the United States? Our government cannot permi such an attempt to despoil the citizens of the United States, of their property that may happen! to be in Mexico, to pass without reprehension and retribution. Retaliatory measures on our part will be only the commencement of a serie of movements that may end very disastrous ly for the present Mexican government. People may talk as much as they please of the law of na tions, and of the robbery of Texas by the United States, but what was Mexico herself, originally Did not Cortes and a handful of Spanish adven turers conquer that country, and lay it under Span ish rule? During the last two centuries, the de scendants of these predatory adventurers have shown themselves incapable of advancing civilization and improving civil government in any degree This great work has been reserved for the Anglo Saxon race, and it is probable that out of this an nexation question may spring the first step which will be taken by this race to inflict a new civiliza tion and a better order of things upon the southern division of this hemisphere, beginning with Mex ico herself. In the event of any collision between this country and Mexico, thirty, forty, fifty thou sand men could be mustered in a few weeks, ready to start on an expedition to Mexico, and compe that republic to re-organize its civil institutions o better basis than they have ever been vet.

We do not see so clearly, then, as many affect to do, that all this is about to pass off so easily and quietly. Nor are we atraid to meet the crisiwhen it comes. Let a war with Mexico come as soon las it may-the elements are ready in this country to meet it, and that in a proper way, nor can any combination of European power prevent such an issue or such a course of policy.

POLLY BODINE. -The trial of this woman is fixed or Thursday. Though the facts in her case have already been twice or three times published, the interest created in the public' mind does not seen to have at all abated-as we are assured the Court will be crowded to excess during her trial, rom an anxiety to see this unfortunate woman Numbers of the softer sex have expressed their determination to be present during the trial. The Court of Over and Terminer will open on Monday The trial of Polly Bodine will take place in the Circuit Court, before Judge Edmonds, and not, as had been anticipated, in the Court of Oyer. We shall give an accurate report of the entire proceedings.

MESSES. COOLEY AND GLIDDON.—The difficulty between these gentlemen has again been before the Courts. What a pity that such scenes should have been produced between those gentlemen by the intrigues of petty people and small literateurs. Mr. Gliddon was United States Consul in Egypt Mr. Cooley was an American traveller there, when they met. It appeared that they were very friendly together, and treated each other like gentleme But Mr. Cooley writes a book on Egypt, and Mr Gliddon, instigated by some small literateurs, who are envious of Cooley's reputation, writes a savage review of it, which excited Mr. Cooley's indigna tion. Hence all the difficulty. The origin of th whole has been in the efforts of a few would-be travellers in the East, who were anxious to in dulge their personal hostility to Mr. Cooley, be cause he happened to publish a better book than they!

MORALITY OF THE SHAKERS .- The Legislature recently passed a resolution authorising a committhe Shakers at Watervliet. This resolution ha been re-considered and set aside, and thus we shall not have an opportunity of investigating the pecuhar social condition of that interesting sect of Christians. A great deal of noise was raised against the passage of the resolutions, and strong depials made of any immoral practices amongs the frateraity in question, and on these grounds the resolution was set aside. If the moralists of th Legislature want to start on a voyage of moral dis covery, we recommend them to offer a resolution for the purpose of investigating the private moral and social manners of the Episcopal clergy. From the developments made on the trial of Biskop On derdonk, there can be little doubt that in that direction there is a mine which would richly reward the labors of any exploring expedition.

DAGUERREGTYPES .- Our Washington correspon dent in his letter of yesterday makes a long notice of the daguerreotype establishment of Anthony Edwards, & Co. We dissent, in a great measure, from the enconiums uttered by our corresponden on those artists. No doubt they are very good in their way, but we believe that Mr. Plumbe is without a rival in this department of art. Th talents and success of that gentleman in taking likenesses by this extraordinary and interesting process, are well known to us. We have been no inattentive observers of the progress of this nove art, and we are free to say, from what we have seen and personally examined, that Mr. Plumbe who is now in Washington, and has an establish ment in this city, has succeeded in this art so as to surpass all others in the line in this country. We do not speak at random. Our Washington corres pondent is unjust in his eulogies of Anthony, Edwards & Co., at the expense of Mr. Plumbe, and we request him to step into Mr. Plumbe's gallery, at Washington, and give a full and correct account of the admirable likenesses and successful hits which are to be seen there.

(35- We learn from Washington that Senator Bates is in a dying condition. His physicians consider his case hopeless.

New Hampshire Election.—We have received returns from 156 towns. In these towns the decrease in Mr. Steele's vote since 1844 is 1753; increase for Colby, 850; loss for Heit and scattering, 1374. Steele's lett loss, 1229 — a the towns to be heard from last year gave more than 2000 democratic majority, there cannot be a doubt that Steele is elected by a majority of from 100 to 1500 votes:

Voie for Governos.

Vote for Governor. 1841 Colby, Hoit Sc'g Steele, Colby, Hott Sc's 13.585 5.259 20,516 12,655 6.633 7,861 5,258 Dem.Maj. 5,250

With the slip from the office of the New Hampshire Pariot we received a letter from the editors of that paper from which the following is an extract:

"Herewith we send you a slip containing return rom 143 towns, in which the whole vote for Governor of 143 towns, in which the whole vote for Governor of 141 for Steele 177 100 Carlot and the steele 187 100 Carlot an "Herewith we send you a slip containing return from 143 towns, in which the whole vote for Governor 36,611—for Steele 17,719, Colby and others 18,803 St ele's loss in them since last March is 2241. In it same ratio for the towns to be heard from, his loss in the whole state will be about 2938. We have heard it worst, and we are of the opinion that Steele is elected the people by about 500 votes. Woodbury runs thus foundificated by behind Steele, and it is extremely doubtf whether he is elected."

Onto River.—There was 24 feet of water in the channel of the Ohio River at Wheeling on Wedner day, and 16 feet of water at Pittsburgh the same day.

AMERICAN OCEAN STRAMERS. We are happy to hear that there are likely to be two Ame ten by Caleb Cushing, probably with a view to its steam ship lines established in this city in the course of a few months. The "act to provide for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries," which passed Congres at the close of the last session, has stimulated two companies into action. We may, therefore, shortly expect to see several splendid American mail steam ers beginning their regular trips across the Atlantic

One of these new lines will be started into exstence by the "American Atlantic Steam Navigation Company," which, some time ago, obtained a charter from our legislature. The leading spirit of this company is Junius Smith, Esq., who, it may be recollected, sent the Sirius, the pioneer of ocean steamers, to this city in 1838. He will, undoubted ly, obtain considerable English capital for the en terprise. The other company will be established by one of the existing Liverpool packet lines, and will be managed by all the skill and energy that have characterized the movements of our packet ships. These two lines will be in operation in the course of eighteen months, and will give an impulse to the trade of the whole country. They would have been in operation ere this had Congres taken hold of the matter as it now has and passed salutary laws concerning the mails.

It is now so nearly certain that these lines will be organized, it is as well to ask-How will they be constructed !-with the old ponderous whee houses, or with the compact submerged screw ?-We are led to believe from what we know of the past history of Mr. Smith, and his connection with the steam navigation project, that the steamers belonging to his line will be of the order of the old regime, while those to be built by the Liverpoo packet owners will be propelled by the submerged screw. The latter is compact, gives more cargo toom in a ship, offers no resistance to wave or wind, and is beyond the treach of cannon shot; and, accord ing to the experiments made with the Great Britain and Princeton, the power of propulsion in the screw is most extraordinary. A line of steamers with the screw will therefore take the lead of all

When these steamers are established, and also those belonging to France, we shall have five lines n brisk competition with each other, namely, the Canard, the Great Western, the two American and the French, making in all probably fourteer large steamers, which number will soon after be in creased to twenty. These will give us almost a tri weekly mail from Europe, and the Atlantic will be regularly crossed in ten days and less. Such is the progress of ocean steam navigation.

THE DRAMA .- A new era is dawning on theatri cals in this city, which promises to throw greater lustre over the drama, then has for some time past prevailed. The Park Theatre opened last week with Buckstone's new comedy of "Green Bushes, or a Hundred Years Ago," which has been so highly successful in England, and promises, from the style in which it is brought out at this establish. ment, to be equally so here. During the past weel the house has been respectably filled, and, under the judicious arrangements at present adopted, wil continue so, land, idoubtless, the legitimate drama will be as well supported as ever it was. A new comedy, from the pen of Mrs. Movatt, entitled "Fashion," is about to be brought out at this establishment. The announcement has created considerable sensation throughout the dramatic, literary, and fashionable circles of this city. The lat ter portion, particularly, are very curious and anxious to know and see how their traits and foibles will look when represented to the life. The author is well known to the public as a poetess of considerable merit, and her maiden dramatic production is said, by those who are in the secret, not to tall short of the talent and genius necessary for its success. The managers of the Park are sparing neither pains nor expense in getting up the piece with credit to themselves and justice to the writer, and doubtless it will be placed in the hands of such performers as will be able to carry out the objects of those most immediately interested. A successful five act comedy, by an American author, will certainly be one of the greatest novelties of the age, and will throw a new light on the literature of the country. ious to know and see how their traits and

age, ard will throw a new light on the literature of the country.

The shilling theatres continue displaying their cheap and nasty productions, but there is an evident falling off in the attendance of respectable persons at their representations. Those who pretend to the slightest taste or admiration for the drama have become disgusted, and no female having the slightest persons to respectability will now be seen within their walls; so that their present patronage and support emanates from the most deprayed youths, gamblers and the redshired fraternity that abound in the city and its neighborhood. This speaks volumes for the improved taste of the people, and if the enterprising managers of the Park persevere in the course they have begun, there is every prospect of "Old Drury" once again being adorned by beauty, intelligence and talent, to the pecuniary advantage of the proprietors, and the adpecuniary advantage of the proprietors, and the ac vancement of a refined taste among the residents.

nonski intends to give a grand vocal and instrumental concert at Brooklyn on Thursday next .-This gentleman is a Polish refugee, and has distin guished himself in several concerts in this city although quite young in the profession, he rank already with the first and the best. He will be asisted by several distinguished artists, and amon the pieces announced to be performed, is Rossini's celebrated Stabat Mater. This alone is a great treat; and it is hoped that this young artist will be patronized as his talents merit.

More of the Anti Rent War .- The annexed letter gives the latest particulars of the fresh movements of the Anti-Renters near Kingston:

ments of the Anti-Renters near Kingston:

Kingston, March 14, 1845.

James Gordon Bernett, Esq.:

Since Monday last our village has been all excitement, tumult and commotion. The two officers which were sent out to Woodstock and Shandaken, on Friday last, having returned on Saturday late in the afternoon, and communicated to the Sheriff, Mr. Schriver, the fact of their being resisted by a body of forty or fifty armed men disguised as usual, immediate measures were taken to collect late in the afternoon, and communicated to the Sheriff, Mr. Scariver, the fact of their being resisted by a body of forty or fitty armed men disguised as usual, immediate measures were taken to collect a posse. On Monday the sheriff and his officers were busy all day in summoning his troops, and before sundown he had a body of one hundred men from this place and fitty from Saugerties, ready to proceed at once. The same night Gen. Smith returned from Albany with 250 stand of arms, and early the following day the sheriff with his little army, "armed and equipped as the law directs," proceeded by slow marches and through difficult passes to the infected district. The description of the country around Little Shandaken and Olive would require at least a full column of the Herald. As I am about to go to those parts with the posseth is evening I shall reserve it for a future letter.—For the present I will merely add that there is but one road to get into Shandaken from this direction, and that runs along the centre of a narrow valley several miles in length. The hills on each side being very high and within rife shot of each other, ten good resolute anti-renters well acquainted with the route could stop the passage of 300/jmen. When the sheriff and his posse arrived at this valley on Tuesday last, four shots were fired by some "Indians" lying in ambush. None of the shots, however, done any injury, although the imagination of each one of the possepictured to himself a bullet passing very near him. A general rush was made in the direction from whence the guns were fired, but no one was to be found but a young lad, from whom the sheriff obtained the names of those who fired. The posses are now stationed in the heart of the infected district, under command of the deputy, Mr. Schoonmaker, an active and resolute fellow, and who will, without doubt, in a short time succeed in quelling the disturbance. Small squads of men are continually on the march from the deputy's head quarters in search of offenders. Some half a dozen of

LATE PROM BURNOS AVESS .- By the Argentine back Sirens, Capt. Goodelch, arrived at Phila delphia yesterday, we have received our regular files of the British Packet and the La Gareto Mercantil, to the 11th January, inclusive.

We learn that the Decree from the Buenos Ay rean Government, under date of the 11th of January, announcing the determination of an imme diate and strict blockade of Montevideo, had been made public on the day the Sirena sailed, but had not then been published officially. The following,

made public on the day the Sirena sailed, but had not then been published officially. The following, however, is a true translation:—

Live the Argentine Confederation:—Death to the ruthless Unitarians:

The Minister of Foreigu Affairs, to the Commander In Chief of the Squadron of the Argentine Confederation, Brigadier William Brown:—The undersigned, by order of his Excellency the Governor and Captsin General of the Province, addresses himself to you, to inform you that, in consequence of the doubts which have been raised with regard to the probibition of the articles included in the notification of the Blockade of the port of Montevidec, under date 19th March, 1843, as also the Declaration made on the 30th of the same month, in consequence of the memorando of their Excellencies the Ministers of H. B. M. and of H. M. the King of the French, dated 28th, and in order to avoid difficulties which in some respects might disturb the relations of perfect understanding with the friendly government which the Argentine government sincerely desires to preserve, has determined that from the date of the Intimation of this order the ports of Montevideo, and that of Maldonado, should the savage Unitarians occupy it, be rigorously blockeded by the squadron of the Argentine Confederation. This blockade being strictly enforced uatif the besieging army, under the orders of his Excellency the legal President of the Oriental Republic of the Curuguay, Brigatier Manuel Oribe, shall enter into the dity; and that you adopt, for that purpose, all the measures authorised by the laws of nations, against the vessels who should attempt to enter into the expressed ports of Montevideo and Maldonade after having received the notification of the blockade by one of the Argentine vessels who should attempt to enter into the expressed ports of Montevideo, and Maldonade after having received the notification of the blockade by one of the Argentine vessels which are now in the port of Montevideo to sail from thence until the 20th of February of the

officer in President Oribe's army, dated

CERRITYO. December 31, 1844.

Since writing you on the 23d, little or nothing has occurred to communicate, excepting the heavy weather that has been experienced here since the 25th. On that day Admiral Greafell arrived with the corvette and brig from Buenos Ayres. The Union also returned on the 27th. No stops have been taken, except in a diplomatic way, by the Admiral, in order to enforce the fulfilment of the engagements contracted by the Riverista Government. The Brazilian Charge d'Affaires still remains on board, awaiting instructions from Rio Janeiro.

Admiral Brown returned off Montevideo on the 29th having relinquished the pursuit of the piratical boats to the small craft understood to have been dispatched from your pott.

your port.
You are probably better acquainted than I am with the never ceasing ministerial changes in Montevideo. Flores has been dismissed by Vszques from the command of the garrison, and Henrique Martinez once more brought to act on the political stage, though not without a great deal of opposition from a certain class of the military. Pacheco y Obes's successor has dwindled down into Commander of the Cerro fortress, and it is said that he has asked for his passport in order to proceed to Rio Grande. Gabriel Percyra appears to have been on a visit to him, with a view to reconcile him to his digrace, but with what effect I know not."

Grande. Gabriel Percyra appears to have been on a visit to him, with a view to reconcile him to his digrace, but with what effect I know not."

The British Packet says that in consequence of the late piratical acts of the Corriento rebeis, of an arrangement subsequently entered into between them and the Paraguayans, by which the latter, in consideration of being allowed exclusively to enjoy the carrying trade, have agreed to submit to the right of search on the part of the former, the government of Buenos Ayres has issued a decree, dated the Sth inst., interdicting all intercourse with those provinces, until the re-establishment of legal order in Corrientes.

Henrique Martinez, after having held the command of the garrison for four or five days, has yielded to the "pressure from without," and resigned. Old Bauza, the Minister of war, has succeeded him in that post. This Bauza was, on the breaking out of Lavalle's revolution in this coustry, Captain of the port of Las Conches, and affords in his person a rather curious exemplification of the sportiveness of fortune. Several commanders and officers of the French Legionists have at lest abandoned the forlorn cause of the Riveristas, and taken refuge on board the French squadron.

A decree dated 26th ult, states that from the 1st inst., national vessels trading to foreign vessels four dollars, excepting those who by treaty are placed upon the same footing as national vessels. Foreign vessels shall pay for the health visit twenty-five dollars, and for the certificate an equal snm. Foreign vessels shall pay for the health visit twenty-five dollars, and for the critificate an equal snm. Foreign vessels shall pay for the health visit twenty-five dollars, and for the critificate an equal snm. Foreign vessels shall pay for the health visit twenty-five dollars, and for the critificate an equal snm. Foreign vessels shall pay one half at her departure.

National and foreign vessels which do not receive cargo, shall pay one half of the dues in question.

Piratical boats have

FROM CAMPEACHY.—By the schooner Venture, we received, night before last, papers from Merida to the 22d ult. They contain no intelligence which could interest our readers, being occupied with merely local matters and the details of the late revolution in Mexico.

The Course of list evening, in publishing the news from Campachy, has the following:

The U.S. shoop of wer Falmouth had arrived at Sisal in two days from Vera Cruz, bringing intelligence that Santa Anna was taken out of the prison of Perote, and transported to the city of Mexico, in order to be tried for his various crimes and misdemeanors.—N. O. Picayune,

FROM CANADA.—We are indebted to Virgil & Co.'s Express for a copy of the Montreal Gazette, of the Sth instant.

The Canada press is very indignant at the passage of the annexation bill, copying largely from the whig papers, and adding an equal proportion of their own abuse of our government and institutions.

The parliament of Conada is engaged in the discussion of the establishment of the University of Upper Canada, at Toronto One of the provisions of the act is that the members of the faculty and the officers of the college shall subscribe a declaration of their belief "in the authenticity and divine inspiration of the old and new Testaments, and in the doctrine of the Trinity." It exempts the students of the university from any such test, and in this degree of liberality, according to the Gazette, the framers of the bill have gone beyond the average intelligence of the province—which proves the necessity for educational institutions of some kind.

The St Lawrence and Atlantic Railread bill is under discussion. The road is intended to unite with the Portland or Boston r. utc.

Personal Movements, &c. The Hon. H. Williams, of Me. was at Howard's Hotel, yesterday; the Hon. Henry A. Foster arrived in this city on Friday evening, and is stopping at the American Hotel.

Mr. Samuel Appleton is the name of the munificent do nor of \$50,000 to the Boston Athenæum, for the purchase of books. of books.

It is rumored that Caleb Cushing, since his recent visit to China, makes frequent visits to Baltimore, to secure more celestial happiness in the person of an attractive young lady there.

young lady there.

A meeting of the citizens of Charleston and of Charleston Neck, was called by the Mayor, to make the necessary arrangements for a proper reception of the Hon. J. Calhoun, expected to a rive in that city in a few days.

Rockwell and Stone's equestrian company have been doing a good business in Boston for some time past.—

doing a good business in Boston for some time past.—
Their house is nightly crowded.

A very valuable and beautifully embellished gold watch is about to be presented to the undermentioned. On the back of the case the following inactiption is handsomely engraved:—"Presented to Thomas McFarland, by the members of Welsh, Mann and Delavan's National Circus, Philadelphia, together with a few select friends, in testimony of his kill and grace as a vaultar, and for the unprecedented fest of throwing 50 somersets in succession on the night of the 11th of January, 1845." On the other side of the watch is a beautifully engraved spread eggle, beneath which are the words, "Reward of Morit to Thomas McFarland of Virginia." On the face of the watch is an engraving of a horse and rider.

A new drama, called the "Irish Rebellion of '98, or the Rebel Chief," has been produced at the Front street the atre, Baltimore. It is founded on an occurrence which took place during the brief but bloody struggle for liberty in the year 1798, and is spoken of as one of surpassing interest.

The Orphean Family are about to give concerts during the ensuing week in Fredericksburg, Va.

Females in Stores.

J. Gordon Bennett, Esq.:

Dear Sir:— In reply to your correspondent "Yardstick," of this day, I would refer him to the retail dry goods stores of Philadelphia, which are nearly exclusively attended by young ladies, who are found by the proprietors to be cleanlier, more tasty in the arrangement, and more attentive than young men generally.

It also strikes me that Mr. Yardstick must have been rather behind hand in some of his love affairs (if he have sufficient manly feeling ever to have had any) to be so harsh on the weaker sex.

Yours, &c.

No Counter Jumper.

THE LICENSE LAW IN MICHIGAN. - A bill to me diffy the license law, providing for submitting the ques-tion of license or no license to the people of the several towns, and similar to one now pending in our Legisla-ture has passed the Michigan House of Representatives by the very strong vote of 59 syes to 7 nays.

Boston, March 13, 1845. The Appointment of Mr. Bancroft-The Way if graphy—Instances of its Use and Value—Politi-cat Changes—Post Master Greene—Merchants' Exchange-Organization of a New Marine Tele

graph-Theatricals, &c.
The question, I see by several of the New York and other papers, is asked, " By what influence has Mr. Bancroft been recommended to the notice of Mr. Polk ?" I think I can answer this question lmost satisfactorily. You will remember that the fall previous to the first election of Marcus Morton as Governor of this State, a small weekly democratic paper called the Bay State Democrat was started. A Custom Houseoflieer, named Major Harris, who had previously been the horrid murder and suicide editor of the Boston Daily Advocate, was announced as its editor, but all the leading editorials were written by Mr. Bancroft. The ability displayed in these articles attracted notice at Washington, and when the Bay State Democrat was discontinued, having been started only as an electioneering paper, the editor, that is, Major Harris, was requested to call at Washington, where he would hear of something to his advantage. That something was a very handsome offer to take the charge of a Nashville paper. To make a long story short, he went to Nashville and commenced editing a paper there, and in the course of his career, one day, in a grog shop, some sort of a fuss was kicked up about the fame of the old hero at the Hermitage, for defending which Major Harris got shot, but not killed. This act of course secured him a place in the affections of the General, who, to testify his esteem of the gallant editor, recommended him to Mr. Tyler, who sent him abroad as an agent, for which he received a hardsome bonus. The next we see of Major Harris, is in the train of President Polk, one of his bosom friends, no doubt, through the influence of General Jackson. Now, here is ed. A Custom House officer, named Major Harris, Polk, one of his bosom friends, no doubt, through the influence of General Jackson. Now, here is the point: Bancroft was Collector when Harris was an officer under him. Bancroft recommended Harris to the great folks at Washington as an edi-tor; and now! Harris, in his turn, no doubt, re-commends Mr. Bancroft to a seat in Mr. Polk's Cabinet.

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This genuine Yankee village is universally dull at present—no concerts, no lectures, no musical, theatrical, or clerical stars enliven our down east torizon. Private parties, Polk balls, languration balls, Texas balls, and Annexation balls, are the only things that tend to lessen the gloom of our dreary winter. Lectures this season have been a very unprofitable speculation. Never in the memory of the oldest inhabitants have they been at so low an ebb. Lectures and lecturers are at a discount in Boston, and a great pressure is evidently requisite to restore them to their former popularity. Our citizens are satiated with science and humbug, and for some time to come seem determined to satiate themselves on rumination. The lectures before the Lowell Institute, an institution which does honor to the city, have been very thinly attended, and no lecturer has made any money or excitement in Boston this winter, if I except Mr. Hudson. Even concerts, the talisman of a Bostonian's existence, seem to have lost their power to fascinate and please. The idea entertained by some of your Italian Opera Company, that a dellaraticket audience could be obtained in Boston, was visionary in the extreme; and the manner in which they made their exit from Boston, is somewhat reprehensible. It is impossible for any musician, unless a star of the first magnitude, to collect an audience here at a dollar a ticket. The idea is absurd and impracticable. The ery is here—"music for the million, not for the few." Mnemonics, phonography, and the philological lectures of Dr. Kraitsir, are the only subjects that are in any degree occupying public attention. Professor Gourand has a class of three hundred pupils; but the Prof. and his science are far from being so absorbing here as they were in New York. Phonography, and others interested in letters, and a facile means of communication. Measts. Andrews and Boyle are teaching classes of both sexee, of all ages, in this useful art. It is eminentl

them a mechanical form on paper, would be preserved.

In this quarter but few changes are anticipated under Mr. Polk's administration, but whatever changes may take place, we are perfectly satisfied that none other will hold the office of Post-master for Boston than Mr. Green, an office for which few are better adapted, and in which none can be more popular. Our Post-Office arrangements are admirable; and, by the employment of printers as clerks, than whom none can read superscriptions more readily or sort letters more quickly, our Post-Office exceeds in despatch any other in the Union Mr. Green has disconnected himself with the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room, and Mr. E. P. Whipple, somewhat known as an occasional

the superintendant. This splendid room is a great place of resort for our merchanits; but being entirely watting in benches or settees, it is by no means a place of comfort. A few of the leading magazines of the day would be a desideratum amongst the endless files of political and commercial papers, which this reading room contains. The politeness and obliging manners of Mr. Robert E. Hudson (the swiitest penman in the United States) and Mr. John T. Smith, to subscribers, visitors and those connected with the press, makes this establishment extremely popular. I perceive, by a printed circular, that these gentlemen have entered into arrangements with Mr. Brown to organize the telegraph and erect an extra station on Long Island Head, which, together with the one on Nantucket, Lewis's Whari, and the Merchani's Exchange, will require an annual amount of \$3000 to maintain. The subscription list is now open, and I am happy to learn is likely to receive the cordial co-operation and support of our merchants. The steamers fare telegraphed when 40 miles from Boston, but by this arrangement they and other vessels could be signalized at a greater distance.

Kimball, of the Museum, is coining money by his popular establishment, which is the resort of all classes—ministers and deacons, young ladies and saintly matrons; all classes—every class visit the Museum. The Circus is having an almost unprecedented career of overflowing audiences, and is as popular to day as the first day it opened. No abatement in its equestrian novelties is perceptible. The National is always full, although the season has presented few starring attractions.

Yours, respectfully, Drox Trotter.

Boston, March 14, 1845. Matters and Things in General-A Little of Every Thing.

J. G. BENNETT, Esq. : There is hardly any topic at present listened to here save that of the distribution of the offices under the present administration. Most of the applicants, who have been premenading Pennsylva nia avenue from this city, are again lounging about the different offices here—they have come

about the different offices here—they have come home, many of them, with a flea in the ear.—There is one thing pretty generally conceded here, and that is, that it will require the burning of considerable brimstone to purify the atmosphere of the Boston Custom House. It's a regular hospital of invalids just at this time—but a few days must settle all this struggling for office.

Dr. Jones keeps up his eternal lectures on the "reproductive system, use and abuse," first to "ladies only," then to "gentlemen only," and is doing a good business at it. Professor Gouraud has met with so much opposition here as to almost discourage him. The little "Transcript" is actually unnerciful upon him, and gives him a thrust every day.

day.

The democrats are getting up another ball, to come off at Fancuil Hall to night, in commemoration of Gen Jackson's birth-day, this being the eve of that occasion, as the day comes on Saturday.—

The last ball, on the 4th, (inauguration day,) was so crowded as to render it extremely uncomfortable. On this occasion the tickets will be limited:

ble. On this occasion the tickets will be limited: a wise precaution.

The proprietors of the circus have got up a most magnificent pageant here lately, entitled the "Bull Fignts of Spain," in which one of their horses is so taught as to enact the animal to the life, and falls when struck at the given point in the neck, laying as stiff as though he were actually dead. The creature does the business most wonderfully, and allows himself to be dragged off without evincing the least signs of life!

At the National Theatre they have got up a most excellent pantomime entitled "Baron Munchausen," and have got Sig. Paulo, from Drury-lane, London, te do the clown. The piece draws won derfully. At the Museum they are playing a romantic little drama entitled "Fleur de Marie," founded on Sue's novel—also a new farce, written by one of Mr. Kimball's compasy, entitled "Dodg-

ing for a Wife," a most humorous and tlaughable

Our new "native" Mayor, Davis, (the watch masker,) gets along very well in his new capacity.—
He's death on the Paddies, and wants to go in for Yankee laberers altogether, but you see he can't get them to do the kind of work that is to be done, and;so is obliged to put up with imported laborers.

I really wish you could see the rush for the Herald at Redding & Co.'s, after the arrival of the evening train from your city, as it has the latest

raid at Redding & Co.'s, after the arrival of the evening train from your city, as it has the latest Congress news and Washington correspondence; every one is on the qui vive to obtain it first, and it any one has read the New York Herald, why, he may "speak as one having authority."

I may have some interesting matter to send you as soon as the guiletine is set in motion here, but at present we look for news from the South, and consequently that comes through you.

We had a fresh fall of snow a few days back, but it has all disappeared, and the trees have gone on budding again as though nature had not secowled them.

GUY FAUX

City Intelligence.

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Mayor Harper's Last Jorg.—The Mayor meeting an old clitten in Broadway, near the Ferry, fell into conversation with him while navigating that dangerous channel, and, among other topics that were introduced, the police system came up for discussion. The Mayor said that he thought, by the new system, crime would be entirely prevented—court of justice turned into cheap publication shops, and houses of refuge for superannuated and decrepit old supple women; in short, he thought that all rogues, belonging either to the instort he outs, would be made moral and religious personages, because he had given them aLetter in the municipal police. The venerable citizen did not understand the joke,not being aware that one Mr. Letter had been appointed an Mr., and consequently it became necessary for his honor to explain. This was a great piece offlicesing on the part of the worthy Mayor, as, by relating his jos k, he diverted the old gentleman's attention from the dirty state of the streets.

Folice Office—Saturday—Arrest of a Burglar,—John Kant, alias red headed Jack, was arrested to-day by officers Joseph and Jackson on a charge of having, in company with two men named Fierce and Dusenbury (now in prison), committed a burglary in Brooklyn. He will be transferred to the mercies of the Brooklyn jailor.

A Haavy Larczev—Abraham Cropper stole a jacket worth 86 form John Kens, of 125 South street and seld it

A HEAVY LARCENY—Abraham Cropper stole a jacket worth \$6 from John Kean, of 155 South street, and sold it for eighteen pence to Robert Cuthbert, of the corner of Duane and Dover streets. He was arrested and committed.

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Coroner's Office — Saturday—The New Mode or Holding an Inquest, which calls loudly for public condemnation. He held an inquest at the dead house upon a black woman named Ann Martin, who died on Tuesday, but did not examine before the Jury one single witness to show who the deceased was, where she lived, or where or when she died, so that none of those facts appeared before the Jury. The only witness that was examined was Dr. Millett, who testified that he had made a post mortem examination, and that it was his opinion that she died from tuberculous disease of the lungs. Upon this evidence the Jury found that Ann Martin died from the causestated by the Doctor. Upon the outside of the sealed inquest the name of the deceased was endorsed, and the age 17 years, and the information that she was found in 61st street, near the East River. How any Jury could make up a verdict upon the slight evi-ence adduced in this inquest, or how any Coroner should so far forget his public duty as to submit a case to them upon the bare evidence of the physician who examined the bedy, it is impossible to conceive.

It was impossible to ascertain from the Coroner this afternoon the why or wherefore, as the Reporter was unable to see him, although he remined in the office during the greater portion of the afternoon. The Coroner's Clerk, Mr.Beekman, was not, of course, able to give any information concerning the matter.

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General Seastons.

Before the Recorder and Aldermen Drake and Devoc.

Manch 16.—The Stupendaus Libel Case.—The trial of
Park Benjamin and J W Judd, for a libel upon James E.
Cooley, author of the American in Egypt, was resumed
upon the opening of the court. John O. Surgeant, Fig.,
upened his case for the Sefendants He contended that
there was no likel upon the complainant, but he regretted
to say that in one sapect it was libellons—as it reflected
upon the court, but that even that was not disrespectful.
A most extravagant expenditure of scop was laid on to
the court—as scap is not by any means a healthy or agreeable compound for the eyes. The defence then offered in
evidence a transcript of the indictment of Cooley for an
assault and battery upon Mr. Gliddon, his couviction
thereon, and sentence to pay a fine of \$5, (objected to by
prosecution, but ultimately admitted.) They then
called

JAMES EWING COOLEY, and SWOTH—I reside at Rossville, Sinten Island; I never have been an auctioneer in this city; I have been in the auction and commission business; I have sold goods at auction; I never had a regular auc-

iloneer's commission.
Q.—Did you ever knock goods down yourself?
A.—Yes, sir, I have.
Cross-examined.—Did you ever do business in Chathem

om street auctioneer?
Objected to as irrelevant.
Mr. Stoughton then summe be defence.

David Graham, Etq. summed up for the prosing of course deemed it his days to assume

DAVID GRAHAM, Etq. summed up for the prosecution, and of course deemed it his duty to say precisely what the press ought to do, and what they ought not to do, and what they ought not to do, and what they ought not to do, and what the boasted "liberty of the press" was. An of which, of course, had due weight with the jury.

After the charge of the court, the jury retired, and after an absence of about an hour, returned with a verdict of not guity, but wished to state that the article was illjudged and uncalled for.

Mr. Benjamis informed the jury that he did not write the article at all—that it was sent into the office several days before he assumed the control of the columns, but that he did see it in type, and had great doubts about admitting it, but as there happened to be a lack of matter on the day the article appeared, he admitted it, deeming it of too frivolous a nature to give offence.

One of the jurors said that the jury should have that proven to them in evidence, but Mr. Benjamin replied that he was the only one that could prove it, and of course could'nt testify in nie own favor.

As Unfortunate Case of Affiliation.—One Jacob Stark, charged with being the father of a child by one Magdalen Ram, and ordered by the Commissioners of the Alms House to support said propeny, appealed to the Court of Sessions, and contended that as the child was begotten in Germany, and born in Pittsburg, it was a great hard-ship that he should be called upon here to pay for the

ship that he should be called upon here to pay for the support of the child.

The RECORDER remarked that he didn't think the defendant had any reason to complain of hardship at the present stage of the proceedings;—(the defendant being a German, did not appreciate the joke)—and the Court affirmed the decision of the Commissioners. The defendant being unable to "post the poney," which, being interpreted, meaneth fiind security for the child's board, washing, lodging, education, &c. &c. &c.

At 3 o'clock the Court adjourned till Monday at 11 o'clock.

March 15.—Discharge from the Limits.—John N. Stewart petitioned the Court for a discharge upon a capias ad satisfaciendum, issued by one James Sharkey, for ceats in suit in Common Pleas.

The petition was opposed on the ground, first, that the statute did not apply to cases where the defendant was committed for costs only: second, that the petitioner had not fully set forth his estate: third, that Stewart had now a judgment against Sharkey, in another Court, unsatisfied.

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D. Mason, Esq., for the petitioner, answered and admitted that the statute did not apply where the judgment was for costs, alone; but in the case in question, the Jury gave a verdict for damages, and the judgment had been entered up for "six cents damages and costs." Where the judgment, therefore, was for damages and costs, the party had his remedy for a discharge under the statute—in regard to the petitioner's not setting forth an accurate account of his property, nothing appeared before the Court to sustain the allegation, and the petitioner ought to be discharged.

True Courar held that it would not examine into the rights of the parties at the present time. It was manifest that the petitioner's proceedings were legal, and it saw no reason why he should not be discharged.

The petitioner was discharged from imprisonment.

D. Major for petitioner. T. S. Henry for respondent.

Marine Court.

March 15.— Galker vs. Kreemer.—In this case, already oliced, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff—\$37 50 Court Calendar-Monday.
Common Pleas.-Nos. 1, 2 3 4 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

Cannon Fram.—Nos. 1, 2 3, 2 5, 0, 7, 5, 9, 10, 11.

Canno Tradk.—A commercial correspondent gives us the following information, which is deserving of the attention of those who have the direction of our jubic affairs:—"Advices received by the ship Houqua, from Canton, inform us that the Swedish ship Zenobis was loading for New York. So the reciprocity treuties work; our own American built vessels have to contend not only in our Southern ports with the foreign built ships of Bremen, Denmark and Sweden, but they are also taking up the trade between the United States and Brazil, and eventually deprive us of the advantage of bringing our own teas and silks from China."

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MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—William Davidson, a seaman, one of the crew of the British ship Lord Sandon, made deposition on the 10th inst. at N. Orleans, before Recorder Genois, that on Tuesday night, between sand 9 o'clock, he was violently assaulted on board the ship without provocation, by Robert Archbold, the carpenier, who inflicted thirteen wounds upon him with a penier, who inflicted thirteen wounds upon him with a chisel, viz: five on the head, one on the shoulder, three on the lace, three on the left arm, and one on the right hand. Davidson further stated his belief that Archbold would have killed him but for the interference of two of the crew who came to his rescue. Archbold has been arrested, examined and committed for trial before the Criminal Court.

KENTUCKY RIVER .- The Frankfort packet lost Kentucky River.—The Frankfort packet lost her regular trip in consequence of the freshet in the Kentucky river on Wednesday and Thursday. The drift wood upon that river was as thick as it well could be On Friday the waters had subsided a little; but they were eighteen feet; above low water mark. The "jumpa" over the dams, made by the Oliver Anderson, were somewhat exciting, not to say perious, as there was from one to three feet perpendicular fall. At the first dam from Frankfort, seme of the passengers stood on the bow to see the leap. The dip of the steamer was a little deeper than was anticipated. The consequence was that they were most thoroughly drenched. This satisfied their curiosity.—Cincinnati Gazette, March 10.

MUNIPICENT DONATION.—We are informed that the gentleman who has been said to have presented the liberal sum of \$50,000 to the Boston Athensona, is samuel Appleton, Esq., of this city. We learn that the funds are to be expended in Books, and that the Library will probably be arranged in the new building, which, out of respect to the endower, will receive the name of the "Appleton Library."—Boston, Times, March 14.